

Wilmington.

We recently copied an article under the above head, from the Raleigh Star. The Standard of that city copies the same article, and accompanies it with some valuable suggestions, which are so much in accordance with our own views, that we extract them. The Standard says: "Wilmington will soon, we trust, be able to reach by her arm of enterprise the Tobacco-growing region of this State; and we put it to her merchants and men of business, if it is not a matter of much importance to them to forward and establish, by every means in their power, a market for both Tobacco and Cotton in their midst." They have already the control of the lumber, timber, and turpentine trade; let them but get fairly under way as dealers in the other great staples above mentioned, and they may then confidently challenge competition from any quarter."

We have little doubt that the enterprising portion of our community are already awake to the importance of these suggestions, and we will not dwell upon them, especially as we have more than once given our own views to the same effect. We would, however, add one remark in regard to another matter. Many of the people—nay, most of the people of the up-country, are totally unacquainted with the real character or resources of Wilmington, and are likely to be so as long as the field of influence is left in undisturbed possession of the drummers and agents of Petersburg and Norfolk. As the Central road progresses, and its progress and completion is now a fixed fact, the mercantile community of Wilmington should spare no effort, by personal presence and solicitation, as well as by publication and advertisement of every kind, to extend their influence and acquaintanceship. Any one who will pay attention to the matter will find our rivals omnipresent. And as we have remarked in a former article, we must adapt ourselves to the change of circumstances, and trim our sails to the shifting current of the trade winds. Without tobacco, cotton, coal, and grain markets, we cannot hope to reap the full amount—or half the amount of the advantages which we are justly entitled to receive from the works in progress. We hope to see the time when the products of the forest, instead of constituting the main stay of our trade, will only form one among many of equal or superior importance.

To the growth and proper development of such a trade, the establishment of a system of wholesale stores for the supply of everything required by the merchants of the interior, is essentially necessary. To do this, direct importation is by no means indispensable. The merchant who goes on to New York to make up a stock of goods, seldom or never buys from the importer, who never breaks bulk. This business is done by the jobber; and this jobbing business might be done, everything considered, just as advantageously here as there.

But we beg pardon of our merchants, if in discussing their business, we have been talking of war in the presence of Hannibal. Our observations, however, are not made without reflection, and a knowledge of the views of others, who are practically acquainted with such matters.

Blacking.

Mr. A. J. Woodward, of Fayetteville, called upon us last Wednesday with his blacking, together with brushes and other apparatus, to show its practical value. We are not much of a judge, but from what we saw we are inclined to agree with Mr. W., who says that it would polish any thing but an editor, and have a beneficial effect upon even his understanding. It does not rub off or soil any thing brought in contact with the boot or shoe polished with it.

A NEW TICKET.—The Wilmington Journal nominates for President, Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, and for V. President, Wm. Bigler, of Pennsylvania. The former is a Barnburner, a Kentucky Free-soiler, and the latter, a Wilmot Provisoist. A nice ticket, that, to be proposed by a Southern Journal.

As to the position of Mr. Butler as stated above, we obtain it from statements in Northern papers, which declare that the Van Burens and other leading free-soilers, are exerting all their influence to secure his nomination.—*Fay. Observer*, 18th inst.

With all due respect for the Observer's experience, we must say that we cannot agree with it in its statements with regard to Messrs. Butler and Bigler.—The first was on the Democratic ticket in 1848, as the candidate for vice president, and although everything that could be brought to bear against Cass and Butler was urged, we never heard the first whisper of a charge of Free-soilism against Wm. O. Butler; and if it had been in existence, we would certainly have heard of it, for we carried his name to the head of our columns during that contest. As for Mr. Bigler, his triumph over Johnston in Pennsylvania, was looked upon throughout the country, both North and South, as a victory of nationalism over sectionalism. The ticket, we look upon as a very reliable ticket, but it is a mistake to say we nominate it.—We merely mention it as a matter of speculation.—How sensitive the supporters of the author of the Erie letter are grown upon the slavery question when Democratic candidates are in question.

The Journal.

The following sentence appears in the *Journal* of yesterday:

"We fully endorse the high character accorded to Dr. Delosset and E. P. Hall, Esq., although we have no disposition to 'croak the pregnant hinges of the knee' that thrift may follow fawning; nor do we think so meanly of these gentlemen as to believe they could sanction the course adopted towards Mr. Bettencourt, or sympathize in the feelings by which the Herald and Commercial seem to be actuated against him."

We will thank the Editors of the *Journal* to explain a little, and let the public know what course or feelings have been manifested by *The Commercial* which it would be mean to the gentlemen named to sanction? As to "lending the knee" and all that, the *Journal* will observe that the language we applied to those gentlemen was borrowed from the *Standard*. So it is Holden who is on his marrow bones, if any body.

Commercial, 20th inst.

In speaking of the feelings by which the Herald and Commercial seemed to be actuated towards Mr. Bettencourt, we of course alluded to the fact of his being singled out, and his appointment and acceptance made the subject of such labored attacks. Of course, the object was to strike the Democratic party over Mr. Bettencourt's shoulders.

In looking again over the article of the Herald of the 19th, we are more than ever convinced that it must have been written without due reflection. We have a higher opinion of the editor of that paper, than to believe that he could have deliberately intended all that his words would seem to import. As they stand, they are certainly characterized by a rather elaborate adulation of one party, contrasted most strikingly with a bitter and unchristian spirit towards another. We ask no stronger proof of this assertion, than a reference to the article in question will afford. In our paper of yesterday, (19th inst.) we quoted one paragraph. We might quote more in the same spirit, but we are unwilling to pursue an unpleasant discussion further than the necessity of the case absolutely requires.

The Herald is mistaken about Samuel Fleming, recently killed by W. W. Avery, having been a whig. He was, properly speaking, a non-descript, but nominally a democrat, duly elected as such.

James Buchanan.

The Louisville Democrat truly observes that—"If we had a statute of limitations excluding all considerations of a man's sentiments held and proclaimed twenty or thirty years ago, James Buchanan would stand almost unrivalled, perhaps, as a candidate for 1852." We agree fully with the Democrat, and we go farther, and say sincerely, that we wish that such a statute of limitations was in force, to apply in all cases of mere matters of opinion, not involving moral obliquity, or charges of bargain and sale, and such like. Mr. B. has been called "Pennsylvania's favorite son," and so he is; but he has, as the Democrat fairly observes—"a faction of opponents in his own State—free soilers and personal enemies—who are bitter and vindictive." These people bring against Mr. Buchanan speeches and resolutions dating back thirty years ago, and parade them as Mr. Buchanan's real opinions at the present time. One of the things brought against Mr. Buchanan is his having offered, at a public meeting in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, at the time of the controversies on the Missouri question, resolutions in favor of the exclusion by Congress of slavery from the new States and territories, and also his having made, after the conclusion of the war with Great Britain, a furiously federal speech, condemnatory of the war and of the then administration.—Mr. Madison's.

We find the whig leaders willing to run Fillmore, notwithstanding his abolition letters of only a few years ago, and his abolition votes in Congress, but very recently given. But were Mr. Buchanan a candidate, the whole South would be flooded with these things of over thirty years of age, as though matters of yesterday. The more intelligent portion of the whig leaders South would chuckle at the idea of rejecting a man for doctrines thirty years old; but they would, nevertheless, put on a grave face, and read the resolutions as the veritable sentiments of James Buchanan, and hold up the Federal speech as containing his doctrines.

Explanations would be useless—it would be in vain to tell them what they already know; that these sentiments had been long since repudiated, and atoned for by a long and consistent course of opposite political sentiments and action. They would only repeat the address and resolutions over a hasty plate of soup.—hurrah for the hero of Lundy's Lane, and every where else, and laugh at all explanations.

There is no man in the country, whose present attitude we more approve than that of Mr. Buchanan, or whom we would sooner see President. His late letter endorsing the democratic doctrines of the Virginia and Kentucky of '98, '99, has enhanced his reputation with the old republicans of that day, and the advocates of their doctrines, and the bold stand he took during the recent sectional contest, has won him great favor at the south. We do not, therefore, wish to disparage his claims, but rather to forewarn our friends of some of the artifices which will be resorted to against him, in case he should be the candidate of the democratic party. "Forewarned, forearmed."

Hungary and Italy—Kossuth and Mazzini.

To those unacquainted with the position of the Austrian Empire and the strange elements of which it is composed, a union between Kossuth, Ex-Governor of Hungary, and Joseph Mazzini, the exiled Italian leader, might seem somewhat strange. It is true that Italy and Hungary are to each other foreign nations, and so far they have little or nothing in common either of language, religion or kindred, but they have at least one common enemy—the house of Austria—one common object—the freedom of their respective countries. A simultaneous insurrection in Italy and Hungary, would divide the forces to be employed against either, and of course increase their respective chances of success. It is probable that, in connection with this combined movement upon both the eastern and western frontier of Austria, an attempt would be made to stir up resistance to Russia in her Polish territories, so as to give employment to her troops, and thus prevent a second Russian intervention in the affairs of Hungary or Germany. Such a programme is foreshadowed by some of the speeches of Kossuth, and also by a proclamation recently put forth by the leaders of the revolutionary party in Italy, which speaks of a movement at hand. It says—"we are proceeding rapidly on towards a national insurrection, of which the movements of 1848, gave a solemn promise.—We do not speak of years, but probably of months." If then, Kossuth should be found in league with the Italian revolutionary leaders now in London, such league would not be denounced as an unauthorized interference by him in the affairs of Italy, but rather as the alliance of men suffering under one common oppression, and desirous of concerting measures for one common and combined resistance.

The Austrian Empire is rather a strange affair. Its Emperors claim to be the successors of the new Caesars of the Western Empire, re-established by Charlemagne in the ninth century; and as such assert a predominance in Italy and the Presidency of the Germanic body. The Italian Grand Duchies are, to all intents and purposes, Grand Duchies of the Austrian Empire, while the Pope is completely under similar influence. Indeed, for nearly a thousand years, Germanic influence has been predominant in Italy, and even the far-famed Italian republics of the middle ages were originally only free cities of the Empire, and took their rise from the necessity of protecting themselves against feudal violence, which the feebleness of the central power was unable to restrain, and grew into strength and independence during the long continued troubles of the Germanic body, which prevented any attention being paid to the Imperial territories beyond the Alps.

We are far from blaming Kossuth for not desiring to settle in this country. If he believes that he can yet be of use to his own land, he would not be a patriot, but a miserable recreant, were he to abandon her cause while a hope remains. The very best informed of the English papers believe that a European crisis is at hand. If this crisis can be made available in the cause of Hungary, Kossuth is not only justified but bound in duty to remain where he can take advantage of circumstances. If he only did not talk so much, we would have more confidence in his actions.

Light Draft Boats.

The Fayetteville Carolinian of the 15th inst., says that there are now building at that place two light draft steamers, intended for the navigation of the Cape Fear. One of them is for the Henrietta Steamboat Company, the other for Thomas S. Lutterloh. They are about 100 feet long and 15 feet wide, and flat-bottomed. They have no ribs—the side planking being fastened together by means of iron bolts driven through the plank edgewise. This makes them much lighter, as the weight of a great deal of cumbersome timber is dispensed with.

We notice that the whigs in the upper counties are in active motion, preparing for the next campaign. Time enough yet. All their talking about Fillmore and Graham is only so much labor lost.—The results of the elections in all the States since Mr. Fillmore has been President, have given him such a prestige of defeat that he can neither be nominated nor elected. Keep cool, gentlemen, keep cool. There is nothing like it.

Our Line of Railroad.

By our line of Railroad, we of course mean the Wilmington and Raleigh and the Wilmington and Manchester roads, constituting together, the lower or sea-board route through North Carolina. Disguise the matter as we may, the time is rapidly approaching when this line will have to sustain the competition of an upper or central line, formed by the Raleigh and Gaston and the North Carolina Railroads. The upper route so arranged, will be considerably longer, and also be much less straight and level than ours, and its rivalry will therefore be matter of comparatively small importance. But unfortunately, we fear that it will not so remain. The gap between the terminus of the Richmond and Danville Railroad and the point nearest to it on the N. Carolina Road, which is somewhere about Greensboro', is not more than forty miles, and although we do not believe that there is any danger of an immediate connection being formed between these points, yet we feel convinced that the ultimate formation of such connection is inevitable. The whole North-western and central influence will be brought to bear in connection with the friends of the Charlotte Road, who will thus hope to secure for their line an amount of through travel for which they could not hope, if they depended upon the route alone by Raleigh. We know that these different interests look forward to this consummation with confidence. This upper route will be quite as short, if not shorter than ours, and when established, will leave us no advantage save what we may derive from superior tact and management.

We differ from most of our friends in one thing.—Instead of desiring the State to be more largely interested in our line by way of countervailing the influence of our rivals, we wish, if the contest must come, that the State should not own a share of stock in either of our railroads. Public works under the direction of the State or General Government can never compete with similar works controlled by private corporations. Besides, the State will, from the nature of things, always have a larger pecuniary interest in the upper line, which will override that held by her in ours, and on this account, even her connection would be rather deleterious than otherwise. Should the time arrive, as we believe it will, when the six thousand shares of stock held by the State in the Wilmington lines, can be sold out at par, we would, and if opportunity offers, will go for her so selling it. At the best, we doubt the policy of the State of North Carolina becoming a trader in stocks; but if it be thought necessary that she should so lend a hand to works which could not be carried through without her assistance, we think it plain that she should withdraw as soon as the object is accomplished and the necessity for her interference has passed away.

We hold to this doctrine, that the less interest the State, as a stockholder, has in the lower line, and the more she has in the upper, the better for the former, and the worse for the latter. In a contest between works managed by a State and others managed by private stockholders, no practical man needs to be told on which side success is sure to be found.

Godey's Lady's Book for December is on our table. We must confess that we do not think the illustrations—beyond which we never look—are equal to the usual style of "Godey's." There is not one good picture in the number. The publisher promises an increased amount of reading matter and illustrations for '52, and we must say that Godey generally redeems such promises.

Cumberland Superior Court.

The Superior Court of Law for Cumberland county, was in session last week, Judge Bailey on the bench.

We learn from the Carolinian that the Juries in the cases of the State against James and Daniel Butler for manslaughter, alleged to have been committed on Thomas E. Richardson, and Charles Jackson, charged with the murder of James Barksdale, returned verdicts of "Not Guilty." There is to be a special term on the 2nd Monday in February next.

A New Digest.

The Salisbury Watchman gives notice to the legal profession of North Carolina, that Hamilton C. Jones, Esq., of that place is engaged in preparing for publication, a digest of the last volumes of Iredell's Reports. Mr. Jones has been induced to undertake this work from a consideration that it is earnestly demanded by the profession, and that Governor Iredell has declined taking it in hand, and that no one else is likely to meet the emergency.

Deplorable Affair.

We copy the following from the Lincolnian Republica of the 12th inst. Col. W. W. Avery, of Burke, is a prominent and well-known citizen of North Carolina. Samuel Fleming represented Yancey County in the last Legislature of this State. Marion is the county seat of McDowell Co., N. C.

MELANCHOLY RESULT.—SAMUEL FLEMING KILLED.—It has, doubtless, been reported to most of our readers that, at Marion Court, McDowell county, N. C., on Saturday week last as Col. W. W. Avery, in an unarmed and defenceless condition, was passing from the Court-house to his room, after an arduous discharge of duty to his client, in a case then pending, wherein Fleming was a party, he was attacked, in a ruffianly manner, by Samuel Fleming, who, having armed himself with every necessary weapon of offence, used a cowardly, which he had secreted about his person. The fight, at the time, is said to have been a long and severe one, Fleming using a stone with stunning effect; but before Col. Avery, in his defenceless condition, having been disabled by the blows inflicted by the stone in Fleming's hand, could properly avenge the indignity offered to his person, the parties were separated, and he taken to his room, and all weapons of offence or defence destroyed him.

In Morganton, on Tuesday last, a few minutes after Judge Battle had taken his seat on the bench, in the afternoon session, Fleming fully armed, walked within the bar of the court, appearing in Col. Avery's presence for the first time since the attack with the cowardly weapon; whereupon the latter arose and shot Fleming dead on the spot, the ball hit is thought passing through the heart.

Col. Avery at once placed himself in the custody of the proper officer, with a view to a judicial investigation. As far as we can ascertain it, public opinion fully sustains Col. Avery, as, from the nature of the first insult and subsequent provocations, he could pursue no other course to protect himself from one who had not only manifested a determination to disgrace him, but to bully him afterwards.

The occurrence is deplored by all; but no one acquainted with the circumstances which led to this result, attaches any blame to Col. Avery.

Col. Avery has the sympathy of all, for he has always been distinguished for a kind and peaceable disposition, never before having had a serious difficulty with any one—not even in the heat of political excitement, in which he has acted a conspicuous part.

New York.

The New York Legislature turns out to be tied.—The democrats have carried their State ticket with a single exception, that of Mr. Cook, whig, who is chosen one of the Canal Commissioners.

Ex-Governor Jones, whig, of Tennessee, has been chosen United States Senator from that State, in place of Hon. Hopkins L. Turney.

It is rumored in Washington, that Mr. Webster is soon to retire from the Cabinet, and that Mr. Crittenden, the present Attorney General, is to take Mr. Webster's place, as Secretary of State, and that Rufus Choate is to be Attorney General. We question the truth of these rumors very much. There have been so many rumored changes in the Cabinet, which have been without foundation, that we are inclined to believe this another of the same.

The State and the Rail Road.

We live now before us the Wilmington Commercial and the Fayetteville Observer of the 18th, and the Wilmington Herald of the 19th. It is almost unnecessary to add that they each and every one of them, contain articles reflecting upon the course of the State, either in the appointment of directors or in the election of President. We shall endeavor to reply briefly and calmly to such portions of their articles as we think come within our province, and we hope in our remarks to avoid the error into which our two cotemporaries have fallen—that of endeavoring to stir up prejudice against an old and respectable citizen, or to awaken feelings of hostility between those who are at present friends.

We make no secret of our desire that the State should be no longer connected, as a stockholder, in any corporation, than the circumstances of the case might seem to render such connection indispensably necessary for the attainment of the object for which the corporation was chartered; but while the State remains a partner in such corporations, she is certainly entitled to a free exercise of her legal rights as such. It could not surely have been contemplated by the Legislature in giving the State a two-fifths vote in the election of President in the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, that such vote was simply to be cast in ratification of the degrees of the majority of the stockholders. If such a principle were to obtain it would amount to a virtual disfranchisement of the State. Yet to such an absurd conclusion would the course of our whig cotemporaries bring us, since they attack as a fault—a dereliction of duty—the action of the State's proxy in voting for Governor and Gen. McKee. The refusal to ratify the decree of the majority, is the only fault, for we believe no objection whatever has been made to Mr. Campbell, the gentleman who received the vote of the State. If the law is to be so construed, or the State's vote is to be a mere dead letter, it might as well be abolished at once. We might say things in this connection which we will not at present, because we desire to raise no party issue upon the matter, and will not unless it be forced upon us. If so, the responsibility will not rest upon our shoulders.

Had such issue been made, a different result might have been seen. Our cotemporary of the Herald characterizes the appointment of Mr. Fennell, as State proxy, as blunder No. 1. We must confess that, to our humble apprehension, his own virulence appears not only No. 1, but A. No. 1, in the blunder line. But, upon the devoted head of Wm. C. Bettencourt, Esq., are the full vials of their wrath poured out. "What private grifts they have we know not, but if, upon reflection, the editor of the Herald be not ashamed of the following paragraph, we must acknowledge that we have been very much mistaken:—

"We wish him pleasant meetings in the Council Chamber of the Road. Sitting in immediate communion with the gentlemen he helped to displace, but who retain their seats in spite of the opposition of the Supreme authority, he must enjoy himself greatly. To these pleasures in prospective we will leave him."

Could any thing be conceived in a worse spirit—any thing more calculated, so far as its influence goes, to promote the unpleasant feelings which it contemplates with such evident pleasure? Perhaps it may be news to the Herald, although it is none to the gentlemen referred to.—Messrs. Hall, Delosset and Bettencourt—to be informed that Mr. Bettencourt did not help to displace them, and that his appointment as a director was its own announcement. We fully endorse the high character accorded to Dr. Delosset and E. P. Hall, Esq., although we have no disposition to "croak the pregnant hinges of the knee" that thrift may follow fawning; nor to think so meanly of these gentlemen as to believe that they could sanction the course adopted towards Mr. Bettencourt, or sympathize in the feelings by which the Herald and Commercial seem to be actuated against him. We feel convinced that Messrs. Hall, Delosset and Bettencourt will meet together in the discharge of their official duties as high-minded and honorable gentlemen, who have confidence in each other's rectitude and integrity, and treat each other accordingly.

But the Commercial says that "Mr. Bettencourt has, to the best of the knowledge and belief of sundry citizens here, for many long years, day by day, month by month, and year by year, placed himself in a hostile position towards this road." The Commercial ought to be better informed upon these matters than we can be, but it seems to us that it goes rather too far, totally forgetting that a certain committee, consisting of A. A. Wright, M. London, P. K. Dickinson, Alex. McKee, and W. C. Bettencourt, attended the Legislature of 1848-'9, as a committee on behalf of the Road when the mortgage bill was under consideration. We all know that that bill or resolution, we forget which, by giving the new mortgage a priority over that held by the State, enabled the road to get new iron and that its subsequent prosperity, if not its existence, depended upon this. We do not know the amount of influence which Mr. Bettencourt exercised or possessed in the matter, but he certainly took a strong interest for the road at the most momentous crisis of its history.

We have desired most sincerely to avoid any controversy in this matter. We have attacked no one—we wish to attack no one. We are willing to believe that our cotemporaries will, upon reflection, see the necessity of adopting a similar course in a case involving so many personal and local considerations. The Commercial has made certain demands of the Standard. That paper is fully able to take its own part, and as we have already exceeded the limits we had proposed to ourselves, we close for the present, we hope finally, upon this subject.

From California and Oregon.

The steamship Daniel Webster arrived at New York at 11 o'clock on the night of the 16th, from San Juan de Nicaragua. She brings California dates to the 15th of October. Four hundred passengers, and about \$2,200,000 in gold.

Agriculture in California is flourishing, and the mining news was very favorable. New discoveries of gold were daily being made. The yield of gold for the present year will exceed that of any previous one. Real estate is active and advancing, and so is crime. Many criminals were returning from the interior to San Francisco, and murders and outrages are so rife, that there is strong talk of reviving the vigilance committee. The movement in the southern counties for a convention to divide the State, is gaining partisans rapidly. Santa Barbara is a place fixed on for holding it, and the various counties are engaged in selecting delegates.

A valuable gold mine, and a mine of anthracite coal, had been discovered on the Charles River, four miles from Astoria, Oregon Territory.

Steam communication between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands was about being accomplished. The rebellion in China is extending, and seems to threaten the overthrow of the Imperial government.

COAL.—A beautiful specimen of Bituminous Coal, from a newly discovered deposit on the lands of Mrs. Taylor, on Deep River, has been left at this office. We learn that the lands have been purchased by a company of distinguished gentlemen of our own State, for \$21,000. We most heartily wish them gold returns.—*Fayetteville Observer*.

"THE AMERICAN ATTACHE."—The miserable slanderer who lately attacked the patriot Kossuth in a letter published in the New York Times, is supposed to be John L. Hodge, American Consul at Marseilles.

Col. Avery.

From a letter in the Raleigh Standard of the 19th, we learn that Mr. W. W. Avery, Esq., was to have been tried on the 13th or 14th inst., for the killing of Samuel Fleming. Fleming is spoken of as having been "a reckless, unprincipled, violent, bad man," while Col. Avery is described as "mild and gentle in his manners, and as good-natured and kind in his disposition." The Standard anticipates his triumphant acquittal, not only by a jury of his country, but at the bar of public opinion.

But what does Mr. Forney mean by the "most democratic politician," and is it to be noted, and so are these and Summer. And perhaps they are not "politically" as bad as some of the party. Would Forney vote of these in preference to Fillmore, or Graham, or any whig whom he may consider better than these? And does the Wilmington Journal sympathize with such a sentiment?—*Fayetteville Observer*, 18th.

We think we can answer this question to the satisfaction even of the Observer, for we remember during the last summer, quoting an article from the Pennsylvania, in which Mr. Forney refused to recognize Chase, Sumner and Van Buren, as democrats. If we understand Mr. F. aright, and we think we do, he means by the term democrat, one who subscribes to the principles and recognizes the usages of the National Democratic Party. Ourides upon this subject are plainly expressed in the concluding part of the article commented upon by the Observer in this connection. We allude to the article headed "Col. J. W. Forney."

From the Rio Grande.

The steamship Fanny at New Orleans on the 18th, brings late news from the scene of the disturbances in northern Mexico. It appears that Carvajal, the insurgent leader, had been compelled to raise the siege of Matamoros, in consequence of the want of artillery. The Mexicans then sallied out of the town and completely routed the insurgents, who suffered considerable loss. Carvajal at the latest dates, was at Reynosa, collecting reinforcements.—Gen. Ureaga was momentarily expected with eight hundred regulars, to assist in the defence of Matamoros.

Important from Northern Mexico.—Capture of Matamoros.—Alarm throughout Mexico.—Louisiana Election.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—The brig Tehuantepec has arrived here from the Rio Grande. She brings later and important advices from Northern Mexico.

At last accounts the insurgents had made a complete capture of the city of Matamoros. The place was entirely in the possession of the revolutionists. It was reported that large reinforcements had joined the revolutionists and that they were becoming very formidable.

The most intense alarm was spreading throughout Mexico, not only on account of the insurgents, but in consequence of the great dissatisfaction among the people of the country.

Extensive preparations were making upon the part of the government for defence, and to put down the invaders and rebels. Orders had been issued to show them no quarters.

The returns of the recent State election in Louisiana are now nearly all in. The whigs have a majority in the Legislature. The State ticket is yet doubtful.

The congressional delegation stands as heretofore reported—one whig and three democrats.

New York Election.—Official Majorities.

ALBANY, Nov. 16th.—The following are the official majorities for the State ticket:—Comptroller, John C. Wright, dem. 483; Secretary of State, H. S. Randall, dem. 1420; Attorney General, Levi Chatfield, dem. 340; Engineer and Surveyor, W. J. McAlpine, dem. 2390; Treasurer, James W. Cook, whig, 92; Canal Commissioner, Henry Fitzhugh, whig, 813.

IMPROVEMENTS IN NEW YORK.—The New York Evening Post states that whole rows of new houses, in the upper part of the city, are now standing unoccupied and untenanted.

KOSSUTH AND HULEMAN.—It is stated that the President will give a grand diplomatic dinner to Kossuth, to which Chevalier Huleman will be invited.—This is the best joke of the week.

MISSISSIPPI.—Full returns show the election of Gen. Forney, as Governor, over Col. Davis, by 1,500 majority. It is rumored that Gen. Forney will resign the gubernatorial chair, and continue in his seat in the U. S. Senate.

EMANCIPATED SLAVES.—We learn that six slaves, emancipated by the late Jacob Nettles of this county, embarked for Liberia, on board the Morgan Dix, at Baltimore, on Saturday 1st inst. They left with great reluctance, but preferred going to Liberia, rather than remain here as slaves.—*Tarborough Press*.

STEAM FOG GALWAY.—We take pleasure in being enabled to announce that a new steamship, recently built for Messrs. Jones and Johnson, of this city, and under nearly completed, has been chartered to run between New York and Galway for the term of one year. The vessel, we are informed, is not yet named. We hope to be able to make further particulars known within a few days.—*N. Y. Sun*.

Thus it is, while in Ireland they are meeting, and "speaking;" and resolving on this important subject, in New York they act.

An Atrocious Crime.

A case in admiralty was tried a few days ago in Boston, which exhibits a singular instance of cruelty. Capt. Teale, master of a vessel bound from New Orleans to Boston, shipped a lad as cook, &c., in the latter city, but when some five days out, the lad grew sick—kept his bunk—was hauled out by the mate, and kicked, says the evidence, until the boots of the mate were worn through at the toes! The next day the captain took the boy in hand, tried him up to the rigging and gave him twenty-five lashes, drove him down into the scupper after the operation and washed the poor lad's wounds with brine! For the next twelve days the boy was whipped aloft and aloer, and finally shut up under the booby hatch, on top of a load of cotton, denied light, air and food; the result was death, the most horrible! The murdered lad's name is unknown; he shipped as *Bryson*, but he, it is supposed, was the son of a free man in good standing from whom he had become estranged. The mate, in evidence before the court, said, the *fellet* died to escape work! The U. S. Commissioner put the prisoners on a bail of only \$1,000.

CRUISE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The U. S. steam frigate Mississippi, Capt. Long, sailed from Norfolk on the 7th day of June, 1849, and returned to New York on the 10th of November, 1851, having been absent from the United States about thirty months. During the cruise she sailed at every port in the Mediterranean; sailed 29,578 miles; entered 103 ports; visited 16 countries; consumed 5,791 tons of coal; made 2,542,260 revolutions of her paddle wheels; spent 79 days in port, and 177 days at sea—of which 172 were under steam; fixed 38 latitudes; spent 73 days in quarantine, and lost only 4 men by death during the entire cruise.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13.

EXTENSIVE FAILURE.—Peter Conroy, jr., has failed, and presented his petition and schedule to the second district court. His assets are \$1,072,200 and his liabilities \$824,068. He attributes his embarrassments to the failure of Jaulon & Co., and states that his losses by them are over \$500,000.

The expense per annum to each person of the population in supporting the President of the United States, by paying his salary, is one-ninth of a cent—or four-ninths for the term of four years. This must be the reason, says the Washington Telegraph, why some don't care a cent who is President.

A Present Well Deserved.

A splendid service of silver plate is in course of preparation at Moscow, to be presented to Wm. Smith, secretary of the British Consul, at Havana, in consideration of his kind and humane attention to the American prisoners taken with Lopez, while they were in prison at Havana.

According to the official statements of the actual revenue of Spain, the deficit on the estimates for this year amounts to nearly \$1,500,000 for the first eight months of the year, and it appears that the actual income of the year will only cover the estimated expenses of the first ten months.

The men who returned to New York city from the late Arctic Expedition were ignorant, on their arrival, of the existence of the Collins' line of steamers, and had been many such things as a great industrial Exhibition in England.

In the U. S. Circuit Court, Judges Nelson and Betts upon the bench, a decision was given this morning, by Judge Nelson.

The Judge reviewed the various points in the case, referred to the fact that the Methodist Church was organized in the United States in 1784, under the superintendence and sovereignty of the travelling preachers, who, in General Conference, were the whole power of the Church, the lay members then and now, having no voice in Church government.

Before this the Methodist Church was conducted by John Wesley and his agents, and the change was made by his assent and wish. The Church was never incorporated but held together and kept organized by certain printed rules.

The plaintiffs say, that the difference between the Northern and Southern branches of the Church, sprung up previously to 1844, as to the ownership of slaves. This breach threatened the safety of the Church. The question arose in 1844 whether or not there should be a separation, and resolutions were passed by a large majority of the conference of that year, held in New-York, deciding that should the annual Conference in the Slave-holding States, consider it best to separate, they might do so.

All the Southern annual conferences were, in that event to be organized in a separate church to be called "the Methodist Church South." It was also decided that travelling Ministers might attach themselves to either Northern or Southern Church.

The plaintiffs allege that the Conference had this power, and this was confirmed in 1845 by a council of Southern Bishops.